

PEACE NEWS

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 18.

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2d.

PEACE MOVEMENT AND THE SPANISH WAR

"No More War" Conference Faces a Problem

ONE important effect of the war in Spain has been to compel pacifists everywhere, and especially in countries where civil disturbances are comparatively rare, to go more searchingly into the bases of their pacifism.

One of the most important pacifist organizations in this country, the No More War Movement, has on the agenda for discussion at its annual conference in Bristol today a resolution to the effect that a small commission should be specially set up to see whether the Movement's uncompromising declaration (which all members make) should be altered in any way to meet "such situations as that which exists today in Spain."

Pacifist Declaration Inadequate?

WAR is a crime against humanity.

I am therefore determined

- (a) Not to support or take part in any war, international or civil;
- (b) To work for total disarmament, the removal of all causes of war, and the establishment of a new social and international order based on the pacifist principle of cooperation for the common good.

This, the very basis of membership of the No More War Movement, comes under review in the first session this morning, in the Folk House, College Green, Bristol, of the Movement's annual conference. It is the subject of one of three important resolutions on policy, which has been put forward by the National Committee.

Another motion, tabled by Harrogate branch, would coordinate the work of the No More War Movement and Peace Pledge Union, while South-West London's resolution aims at removing the general strike from the Movement's policy on the ground that this "has weakened its position as a pacifist organization."

Of special interest, in view of the proposed inquiry in the light of the present situation, is the discussion which Reginald Reynolds and Runham Brown will lead in the second session tomorrow morning on "The Spanish Civil War and its implications for our Movement."

In the third session, tomorrow afternoon, there will be a discussion on "Civilization and the backward races," led by Father Verrier Elwin and Dr. Harold Mann. This will conclude the conference proper, though there will be an important public meeting in the Olympic Cinema in the evening addressed by Lord Ponsonby, Laurence Housman, and Joseph Southall.

The Annual Report, which comes up for discussion by the conference, tells how the Abyssinian war and the problem of sanctions absorbed much of the Movement's attention and provided several opportunities for publicity for

its views. Its main instrument of publicity, the monthly "No More War", "has kept up its reputation for a healthy balance between informative and controversial matter."

A special effort to make the Movement's pacifist position more widely known will be the carefully planned national campaign which is now being arranged for this autumn.

The report also states:—

"The main task before us on the industrial side of our work is still that of creating sufficient pressure from the country to cause a reversal of the official policy of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress, and . . . efforts have been made along several lines to stimulate interest in, and support of, the aims and policy of our Movement among organizations and individuals directly and indirectly concerned with education."

As regards the work of the branches, the report refers the reader to the "News of the Movement" feature of the monthly "No More War". PEACE NEWS also publishes news of activities all over the country which it receives. Such a report is the following.

IMPERIALISM THE OBSTACLE

"A real peace policy must inevitably antagonize the existing imperialisms," said Mr. J. Allen Skinner, chairman of the Movement, at a public meeting in the Cooperative Hall, Southend, on Thursday of last week.

Speaking on "The essentials of a war-less world", he recalled the damage done in England during the War by 112 German aeroplanes and 13 zeppelins to show the danger of Great Britain's present programme of 1,750

Germans Driven Back to Black Bread

PACIFIST ANSWER TO WAR-MAKING POLICIES

THAT last year, for the first time since the War, Germany imported no wheat, so that Germans were being forced to live largely on black bread, as they did during the War, was cited by Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P., as a sign of that country's increasing poverty and "unquestionably a major cause of German militarism."

He was speaking, at a meeting in Edinburgh Central Hall on Thursday of last week, of the need for a greater willingness among the nations to share the good things of the world. He referred also to the overcrowded condition of Japan and the unfair discrimination against Japanese emigration to British and American territories.

As for the personal pacifist position, he urged with great effect the necessity for a firm foundation.

No man should sign the peace pledge, he said, unless he felt not merely that war was unpleasant but that it was wrong. Pacifists must be prepared to endure suffering.

machines. Pointing out that the "rule of law" as understood in the Covenant of the League was impracticable because of imperialism, he said:

At home and abroad domination by private interests must be replaced by cooperation for the common good.

International machinery, he added, should be established for the purpose of helping the coloured races in their development toward self-government, and proposals in this direction should be put forward which the coloured races could accept or reject as seemed best to them. The international waterways of the world should be placed under international control.

Such were the lines on which a really practical peace policy could be built up. Meanwhile, the speaker stressed the necessity and duty of individual resistance to war.

Though he pilloried war as "incredibly silly", Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., spoke even more tellingly of the stupidity of the "peace" of 1919.

After a war to end war and a war to make the world safe for democracy, militarism was more rampant and democracy less safe than ever before. Why not sit down to a peace conference before a war instead of after?

Speaking of the moral side of the question, Mr. Lansbury considered it a hopeful sign that people would not in the last resort go to war except for a moral ideal. But he pointed out that in the next war the only true slogan would be "fight for the destruction of civilization"—and who would fight for that?

"A thing that is morally wrong can't be politically right", he added.

Attended by more than a thousand people, including many delegates to the Labour Party conference, the meeting was organized through the Methodist Peace Fellowship in Edinburgh, assisted by the local branch of the Peace Pledge Union, which always holds itself in readiness to assist any movement for constructive peace. The Rev. Eric Baker was in the chair, and Canon "Dick" Sheppard was also to have spoken, but an attack of influenza prevented his being there.

LABOUR PARTY POLICY

On the previous evening to this pacifist meeting there was one officially in connexion with the party conference. It was addressed by Mr. C. R. Attlee, who said:

"Now is the time to deal with the causes of war. All the nations must be prepared to come together, and, if necessary, make a sacrifice to avoid a greater sacrifice."

Answering the "talk about what is labour's attitude to armaments," Mr. Attlee went on:

"Armaments depend on policy, and we want to know what is the policy of the Government in foreign affairs. We have declared that in order to defend the country we must have collective security."

"We shall be prepared to provide arms for that purpose, but we will never be led into a blind following of a competitive arms race that cannot bring security and peace, but can only bring war."

MERSEYSIDE PEACE WEEK

The film *All Quiet on the Western Front* drew large crowds to the cinema in which it was shown during part of the peace week arranged by the Merseyside Peace Council, which concluded on Sunday of last week.

Two peace shops were open during the week, and attracted a good deal of attention. Several hundred people also attended an open-air meeting at which a Christian pacifist, and representatives of the Social Credit and Communist Parties spoke.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on WAR

THE PRINCIPLE

The use of force, of the sword, by the State is the ministry of God for the protection of the people. (Cheers.)

Certainly there is no difference in principle between force in the hands of the police and force in the hands of an army. All depends upon motive or intention.

If it is used for the defence of the people it is right. (Cheers.)

From an address to the Diocesan Conference in Canterbury Cathedral Chapter House on Monday.

THE REALITY

We read of incidents [in Spain] every day which outrage the most elementary instincts of humanity.

(He did not state the difference between the force being used by the State of Spain and that in the hands of the rebel army, or refer to their respective motives or intentions.)

Remember, the word "defence" goes a very long way.

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Seen in Saffron Walden, Essex, Market Place.

Peace Pledge Union

MORE PLANS FOR NOVEMBER CAMPAIGN

Making Contact with the Churches

THE meeting to be held in Birmingham next month has now been more definitely arranged, and it will take place at the City Hall on November 20, with Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard in the chair. The time has been provisionally fixed for 8 p.m., and it is hoped to hold an overflow meeting in the Central Hall.

Arrangements in connexion with the meeting to be held in the Royal Albert Hall, London, on November 27, are also progressing, and the speakers will include Lord Ponsonby, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mr. Aldous Huxley. It is also hoped to secure Mrs. Eleanor Barton, Mr. Gerald Heard, and Mr. Seigfried Sassoon.

Negotiations are proceeding for the reservation of a hall in Glasgow, and it is hoped to announce the date on which the meeting will be held in next week's PEACE NEWS.

A skeleton programme has been drawn up for the twenty-one meetings which will be held between January 12 and February 1 (Sundays included). Dr. Sheppard will be the chairman at these meetings, and many well-known speakers have kindly placed themselves at the disposal of the Peace Pledge Union.

Tentative dates are being communicated to team leaders in the various localities. In districts where teams have not yet been formed, individuals can help by forming an "ad hoc" committee to carry out the details locally in conjunction with the office at Walton-on-Thames.

An approach to all churches, ethical, and progressive societies, guilds, Y.M.C.A., and similar organizations in the district, with an offer to explain the policy of constructive pacifism, is one of the pieces of propaganda work being undertaken by the New Southgate team.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION PUBLICATIONS

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? The Case for Constructive Peace. Aldous Huxley. 3d.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? Aims and Basis of Active Pacifism. 3d.

IS PACIFISM SCIENTIFIC OR SENTIMENTAL? 2d.

FROM WAR TO PEACE. A Story of some very stupid people who came to their senses. 2d.

THE PACIFIST BELIEVES. 1d. SHOULD A CHRISTIAN FIGHT? 1d.

100,000 SAY NO! Aldous Huxley and "Dick" Sheppard talk about Pacifism. 1d.

96 Regent Street, London, W.1.
(Telephone: REGENT 2843-4)

That membership of the Peace Pledge Union represents a faith, and not the signing of a postcard, was emphasized by Canon S. D. Morris at a meeting held in Coventry recently, which had been sponsored by four pledge signatories.

Mr. Aldous Huxley and Mr. Gerald Heard will address a conference to be held in Friends House, Euston Road, London, on Friday next, at which members of the Society of Friends will discuss what they can do to make their peace testimony better known, and how they can work in with the Peace Pledge Union.

... and Miss Regent writes:

I have been at the Labour Party conference this week, and was struck by the vitality of the opposition from the floor to the resolution for rearmament in comparison with the feebleness and disunity of those who supported it.

Great applause greeted the speeches of Mr. Lansbury and Lord Arnold, but it must be admitted that most of the opposition was based on political expediency rather than pacifist principle. The strength of the opposition was disappointing, in so far as the Executive appeared to have little difficulty in rendering it ineffective. Nevertheless, my impression was that the majority of the delegates were definitely opposed to the resolution, which was probably only carried by the card vote system.

Meanwhile, there is hope in the steady flow of letters which continues to arrive at the Peace Pledge Union headquarters, from people asking to join.

The price of the headed notepaper which is now available, is 6s. 3d. per 500 sheets, not 5s. 9d. as stated last week.

M.R.

96 Regent Street, W.1.

"NO MORE WAR"

The Labour Party Conference and British Armaments is the title of an interesting article by Robert M. Entwistle in the October number of "No More War", which is obtainable from 55 Long Acre, London, W.C.2, price 1d.

This journal also contains a statement of the attitude of the No More War Movement to the "minimum policy" recently circulated by the National Peace Council.

THESE SAINTS MAKE NEWS!

I AM seriously alarmed at the growth of the Dick Sheppard movement in the West of England. The League is attacked on three sides: by the Militarists, the Isolationists and the Saints.

C. PETHER.

Ardhui, Hendford.
(From "Letters" in the "News Chronicle".)

ARMISTICE DAY MEETINGS

Outlook for Pacifists

Support for World Conference

"CHRIST and Peace" will be the subject of two big meetings—one at the Central Hall, Westminster, and the other at the Kingsway Hall—which have been arranged for 7.30 p.m. on Armistice Day.

At the first meeting the speakers will be Dr. Charles E. Raven, the Rev. J. S. Whale, and Miss Rose Macaulay, while at the other hall will be present Dr. Donald O. Soper and Canon S. D. Morris.

As in the case of similar meetings held last year, Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard and Mr. George Lansbury will address both meetings.

Tickets for numbered seats (reserved until 7.15 p.m. only) can be obtained for 2s. 6d. and 1s. from the Secretary, Council of Christian Pacifist Groups, 17 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1, and parties of more than twelve can obtain their tickets for half-price.

There will also be 1,000 seats free to the public without tickets. Early application for reserved seats is recommended.

PACIFIST'S ADVANTAGES

Comparing the different conditions prevailing at home and abroad, Bernard Lawson, addressing a meeting of the Finchley and district group of the Fellowship of Reconciliation recently in Granville Hall, North Finchley, on "The outlook for the conscientious objector to war," emphasized the necessity for us to guard, as peacefully as possible, the liberty we now enjoy.

Mr. Lawson impressed on his audience that the conscientious objector's policy has three advantages:

(1) It is peaceful, and this in itself should recommend it.

(2) It is safer. (Many military authorities and statesmen say there is no sure defence.)

(3) It is constructive, building friendships which would gradually abolish all barriers that divide.

"RECONCILIATION"

An indication of the support that has so far been given by prominent organizations to the idea of a new world peace conference of all States is contained in an interesting symposium in this month's *Reconciliation*, the three-penny journal of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Christian Pacifist Groups.

Other features of the issue which are of special interest include full reports of some of the more important speeches at the recent conference of the F.O.R., an article on the church situation in Germany, and a résumé of Nevin Sayre's address at the Brussels congress.

Youth Assembly

POINTS FOR YOUTH CONGRESS

Trade in Arms to be Discussed

INTERNATIONAL cooperation on an organized basis through a League of Nations open on equal terms to all countries which sincerely renounce war as an instrument of national policy is the first of the points contained in a minimum policy which has been put forward as a basis for discussion at the Birmingham congress of the British Youth Peace Assembly to be held from October 30 to November 1.

Other points provide for:—progressive reduction in armaments; third party decision of disputes defying settlement by other means; revision of treaties by an impartial court; strengthening of the League of Nations by a further development of collective security; and lowering of trade restrictions.

The Birmingham Assembly will also discuss the manufacture of and trade in arms, and measures which tend to bring the civilian population under military control.

WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE

Exhibition's Bookings

One of the attractions of the peace week which the Southend and District Peace Council will hold from November 8 to 15, will be the exhibition of the Women's Peace Crusade.

This exhibition will be at Ealing Town Hall from Thursday to Saturday of next week, and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the first day by Lord Cecil; on Friday by Dr. S. W. Hughes, General secretary of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches; and on Saturday by Lady Violet Bonham-Carter. There will be children's sessions on Friday and Saturday at 10.30 a.m., opened by Dr. J. C. Maxwell Garnett and Mr. John Eppstein.

I.V.S.P. CONFERENCE

For nearly a year the South-Western Group of the International Voluntary Service for Peace has had an "informal" existence, and at its first annual general meeting on October 24 it will be put on a proper footing.

During the second part of the meeting, (which will be held in the Folkhouse, College Green, Bristol, 1) Laurence Housman will speak at about 7.30 p.m. on "the relation of peace and active goodwill. Following this will be a lantern lecture illustrating the work of the Service, to be given by Jean Inebnit, the national secretary.

OXFORDSHIRE ACTIVITY

Journeys of five or ten miles for meetings are nothing to peace enthusiasts in the country towns of Oxfordshire, where the Charlbury Peace Group is arousing interest. At least one man travelled nine miles for a meeting of the group at which Mrs. Thornett opened a discussion on "Imperialism as a cause of war".

The group appointed Mrs. Boulter to look out for opportunities of getting the peace message in the local press, and Mrs. Moore to be PEACE NEWS representative. The group is to assist at meetings in Burford and Witney in the near future.

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EMBASSIES
up as a
conciliation held

The aim of the international work, the carrying out of final small groups of convinced, people, key men at crisis

The peace help of some corps of its own by pacifist principles

The idea of a may seem ambidextrous a will principles able problems

But there are ambassadors at purpose.

George Lans interviews with countries, six if Roosevelt in V is typical of what ought to be extended

The new group therefore, to help build up a great

Leaving that societies, it will as their internal work, and will task of creating

ANTI-MILITARISM

No Organized Militancy

Ex-Servicemen

"The student university of London organize among them similar to Glasgow. Many university authorities getically.

"The result been favourable reaction."

These are the Harts in an Anti-Militarism in the current ciliation", which are no organized Catholics or I which have a programme.

"For some M. Harts, a sisters' International at work. So Youth groups principles" but in the class struggle

"Within the Flemish ex-Servicemen militaristic principles in the special of social and the authorities to solve".

AMBASSADORS FOR PACIFISM

Bold Venture in International Affairs

Special to PEACE NEWS

EMBASSIES of Reconciliation is the name given to the new group set up as a result of the international conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation held at Cambridge in August.

The aim of the group is to extend the international side of peace-making work, the carrying out of the policy depending finally on the influence that small groups of able, as well as deeply convinced, people can bring to bear on key men at critical moments.

The peace movement requires the help of something like a diplomatic corps of its own, one actuated solely by pacifist principle.

The idea of establishing such a corps may seem ambitious: men of ambassadorial calibre are not numerous. Nor will principles alone solve the intractable problems that beset the world. But there are a few Christian pacifist ambassadors already at work to some purpose.

George Lansbury's recent tour of interviews with the chief men of five countries, six if the earlier visit to Mr. Roosevelt in Washington is included, is typical of what can be done and what ought to be extended.

The new group will not attempt, therefore, to hold large meetings or to build up a great membership.

Leaving that work to the existing societies, it will be prepared to serve as their international arm in embassy work, and will devote itself to the task of creating the elements of a new

kind of diplomacy and especially to discovering the people best able to work out its technique.

Not only statesmen and politicians need to be drawn together and persuaded of the truth that the ideal is the only practical. Leaders of thought in the churches, the universities, the professions, and in trade and commerce need to be persuaded into faith in one another and in the urgency and practicality of peace relations.

Those who can act as go-betweens for separated elements upon almost any stratum of international society will discover that they are, in fact, helping to create those positive and mutually helpful relationships which are peace.

The leaders of the new group are Canon Charles E. Raven, Mr. J. Nevin Sayre (New York), Dr. F. Siegmund Schultze (Zurich), Mr. H. Runham Brown, and the Rev. Henry Carter. Mr. Percy W. Bartlett, hitherto secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, is secretary to the "E.O.R.", which though independent, will work in close cooperation with the International Fellowship of Reconciliation and other bodies.

The interest of readers of PEACE NEWS in what "E.O.R." attempts will be much appreciated.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN BELGIUM

No Organized Church Movement

Ex-Service Men Support Pacifism

"The students of the Catholic University of Louvain wished recently to organize among themselves a referendum similar to that held at Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, etc. But the university authorities opposed it energetically.

"The result would certainly have been favourable to conscientious objection."

These are the words of M. Jacques Harts in an article on "Christian Anti-Militarism in Belgium", appearing in the current number of "Reconciliation", which explains that there are no organized movements among Catholics or Protestants in Belgium, which have anti-militarism as their programme.

"For some years past," continues M. Harts, "a branch of the War Resisters' International has been actively at work. Socialist and communist youth groups invoke anti-militarist principles" but devote violence if used in the class struggle.

"Within several associations of Flemish ex-Service men the anti-militaristic principle has won its way in the special matter of the problems of social and language relations that the authorities have not yet been able to solve."

MOSCOW ACCUSATIONS UNFOUNDED?

"Every honest and normal person, who is acquainted even only slightly with the political situation in Russia... knows that the accusations brought forward by the accused in the Moscow trial or by their accusers, do not deserve any credulity, as they all came from one and the same source: the G.P.U."

So declared Boris Souvarine, well-known Marxist theoretician, who was accused during the Zinoviev trial of being concerned in the "counter-revolutionary Trotskyist plot against Soviet Russia", in a statement to the Press Service of the International Anti-Militarist Commission.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS IN JAPAN

How the West Can Help

A strong tendency toward a broad socialism in party politics, and the appointment of Christians to important positions in the Government, are instances of encouraging signs in Japan by Michio Kozaki in a letter in the October number of "Reconciliation", in which he says that the principle of the Fellowship of Reconciliation is surely gaining ground in that country.

"Anything which is good for peace done in Europe and America has direct influence in Japan," declares the letter. And, conversely, "any increase of armaments in the U.S.A. and Europe is also good argument for more armament in Japan."

PEOPLES' BID TO STOP THE ARMS RACE

An All-American Conference

AN American Peoples' Peace Conference, organized by the leaders of thought and action in Argentina and other Latin American republics, is to take place in Buenos Aires, and cultural, social, labour, and religious organizations in these countries are being marshalled in support of the following three point programme:—

1. End of the armament race.
2. Gradual establishment of free trade.
3. Free circulation of men and ideas.

WORLD PACIFIST CONGRESS

Millions Promise Support

League of Fighters for Peace

ORGANIZATIONS in many countries, and representing millions of members, have already signified their adherence to the international pacifist conference which is to be held in Paris next year, and the basis of which was outlined in PEACE NEWS of September 19.

The organizations include:—

All World Gandhi Fellowship; International Anti-Militarist Bureau; International Quaker Centre (of Paris); War Resisters' International, and International League of Fighters for Peace (of Paris).

The last-named is already conducting a campaign to obtain support for the conference, and in its weekly newspaper, "Le Barrage", the well-known pacifist Barthélemy De Ligt points out the absurdity of the recent Brussels congress, where discussion was based on securing peace through force.

The League (known in France as the L.I.C.P.) stands for the following general principles:—

total (and even unilateral) disarmament; revision of unjust treaties; and refusal to participate in any "union sacrée",

and has just made an appeal for 15,000 francs to enable the production of "Le Barrage" to continue. The newspaper recently had to suspend publication for a fortnight owing to lack of funds.

A branch of the L.I.C.P. has just been formed in Brussels, and the provisional committee there is planning propaganda for the voluntary and absolute neutrality of Belgium, and legal recognition for conscientious objection.

ORGANIZE VETERANS AGAINST WAR

A New Zealand Plea

The time is now opportune for the establishment of an intra-imperial, and ultimately, an international, organization of ex-Service men strong in membership and unanimous in purpose for safeguarding the peace of the world.

This suggestion was made by the Hastings (New Zealand) Returned Soldiers Association, which recently passed a resolution, unanimously and with considerable enthusiasm, which looks to united action against war by veterans throughout the world. The proposed organization would, it is suggested, speak in the Assembly of the League of Nations in a non-political advisory capacity. (Nofrontier News Service.)

INTEREST IN THE U.S.A.

Montevideo, Uruguay.

THE conference will be held a few days before the Pan American Peace Conference, at which most American republics will be represented, and the organizers are desirous that the voice of the people shall be heard and weighed alongside that of the lobbyists of the arms industry.

In Argentina, the peoples' conference has the support of more than a hundred social and cultural societies; in Uruguay, thirty organizations are participating, and other countries are also organizing.

The amount of support for the proposals in the United States is a matter of great interest, and there is a possibility that the U.S.A. may also be represented.

Meanwhile meetings at which the three point programme is the object of discussion are being held in South America, where a change in the foreign policy of the United States is clearly recognized, as evidenced by the withdrawal of the marines from Haiti and Nicaragua, the voting of Philippine independence, and the statement of Mr. Hull that the U.S. State Department was not the collector for the U.S. banks. (Nofrontier News Service.)

INDEPENDENCE IS A MYTH

In Time of War

"Holland is but forty minutes wide."

Readers of PEACE NEWS will remember this phrase from a manifesto published by three famous commanders of the Royal Dutch Air Lines last August.

Confirmation of their warning is contained in a booklet by Otto Lehman-Russbüdt, in which he declares that **no attention would be paid to the solemnly guaranteed neutrality of Switzerland, when the air route over that country is the shortest.**

The booklet also states that modern weapons render impossible the defence of a country such as Holland, which is surrounded by States, each of which can fire upon every part of Holland with field and naval guns without crossing the Dutch frontier.

SWEDISH CHURCH APPEAL

An appeal to take action in the present catastrophic state of international affairs, has been addressed to the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Swedish Oecumenical Council.

The appeal admits the partial responsibility of the Church in this sad state of affairs. Nevertheless, the Swedish Church has to its credit more than fifty years of mission work and Red Cross labours in Ethiopia, to mention but one item. (Nofrontier News Service.)

PEACE NEWS

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but
providing news, information and an open forum
Serving all who are working for Peace

October 17, 1936.

A LESSON
AND AN
OPPORTUNITY

THE situation in Palestine—the disturbances of the past few months and the rather remarkable cessation of them—provides a lesson and an opportunity.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that (to use an actual expression quoted in PEACE NEWS last week) the troubles arose in the first place "from a profound loss of confidence in the honest intentions of Britain." Yet the strikes in Palestine have been called off on the specific appeal of the Arab kings to "our sons, Arabs of Palestine", to "maintain tranquillity . . . relying upon the good intentions of our friends the British Government and their declared desire to realize justice."

This means, in effect, trusting that the Royal Commission will do its work of inquiring into the grievances fairly and that its findings will be accepted and acted upon in the same spirit. This is just what has not happened in the past. But it gives us the opportunity of seeing that it does happen this time.

The lesson is to be found in the deeper roots of the Palestinian unrest. It is not necessary to know all to realize that the arrangements made between this country and the rival parties in Palestine during the Great War were not straightforward, to say the very least. If that cannot be absolutely proved, neither can the contrary, so long as the now famous "MacMahon correspondence" remains even partly secret. And that secrecy alone justifies suspicion. But however that may be, the fact remains that the promises had to be made—whether straightforwardly or not—in order to bring help to our side in a more than usually difficult situation in the War.

In other words, it is a part of the method of war to do anything and everything, regardless alike of morality, and even of foresight and reason, that may help toward victory in as short a time as possible. If people only learn that lesson it will go a long way toward ending war itself.

Here's the Answer

WHO SURVIVES?

"Argument": That war is a biological necessity to ensure the survival of the fittest.

It is only necessary to go back to 1914-18, when millions of young men flocked to the recruiting stations or were conscripted. It was those who were fittest to survive—the strongest and healthiest in mind and body—who were first sent to fight each other, to kill and destroy each other. It was the unsound in health who were left at home to produce the next generation. And of the healthy, "fit-to-survive" men who returned many thousands were rendered by the war unfit and broken in body and mind!

HATE-MONGERS

AGAIN?

by

ANNA MELISSA GRAVES

DURING the Great War the "Tom-mies" called two of the prominent ecclesiastics of England "cannon-blessing hate-mongers". Shall we be "hate-mongers" again or seek for the "something that sings"?

Those who are crying out against Germany and Italy today will at once say: "It is not the German people whom we hate; it is Nazism, it is Hitlerism. It is not the Italian people we hate; it is Mussolini, it is Fascism."

But before we began by saying: "It is not the German people we hate; it is Prussianism, it is the Kaiser." Soon those whom we incited could not discriminate, and the German people were called "Huns", and then stories had to be found.

Since the War it has been acknowledged that the stories of the Belgian children's hands being cut off were "manufactured".

PERHAPS half of the stories told of the persecution of the Jews and of the Communists in Germany today are true. And if only a quarter were true, that would be horrible enough, diabolical enough, God knows!

But has any Government the right to throw stones at the German Government? (Or, for that matter, at the Italian Government?)

The laws passed and enforced by the State Governments in the U.S.A. discriminating against the negroes are even more cruel than the laws passed in Germany discriminating against the Jews.

André Gide, in his "Voyage au Congo", and Andrée Viollis, in "S.O.S. Indo Chine", prove that equally, if not more appallingly, savage cruelties are at this moment being practised in the French colonies.

Numerous authenticated incidents from British India and Africa, to say nothing of what the Black-and-Tans perpetrated in Ireland, tell the same story.

★ who has given the last seventeen years—in China, Peru, Mexico, Russia, and the Near East, and among Negroes and Mulattos in Africa, Brazil, and the United States—and intends to give the rest of her life, to the breaking down of racial and national prejudices and of racial and national frontiers.

The U.S.S.R. is not guiltless of unjust executions and of barbarities in concentration camps.

And certainly neither Great Britain nor France has the right to throw stones at any nation which is only following in their footsteps—and a long way behind—as far as taking other peoples' land is concerned!

OF course two, three, four wrongs do not make a right, and the acts of Germany's Government—or of Italy's—are not proved unblameworthy because the acts of other governments deserve blame. Both Germany's Government and Italy's Government are guilty of terrible things, abominable things.

But a wrong doer will not be made better if other wrong doers throw stones at him without trying to mend their own ways—certainly not if they stir up in themselves feelings which may pass into a hysteria of recrimination.

Surely the time now demands that we should instead look for the causes

of this state of mind which has made Nazism possible, which has made Italian fascism possible—and, if the causes are in any way due to faults of ours, try to remove the causes by trying to undo the evil we have done.

ONE person whom I met in Germany this year said: "I am as distressed as any one could be because of the treatment of the Jews. I am ashamed to look a Jew in the face when I meet one."

"But", she continued, "I have a Jewish friend who said to me:

When I consider that the Germans have practically been suffering war conditions for twenty years; how they have been insulted, trampled on, bled; how their destitution was so terribly increased by inflation, for which they were led to believe we were responsible; and how they have been incited against us: when I consider all this, I can understand; and I doubt if there is any other people who would have behaved as well as they have."

Absolutely unjustifiable and horrible as are many of the acts of the Germans today, they are at the same time absolutely explicable by all the laws of human psychology.

There is nothing more deplorable, more inexcusable than race prejudice and race persecution. But how is this prejudice, this persecution to be prevented? Surely not by counter-persecution, by counter-persecution.

A German—Lessing—in "Nathan the Wise", has perhaps given the best answer. And he chose a Jew for his generous, wise man who stepped outside the vicious circle of retaliation and revenge.

IT SEEMS TO ME

by Ampersand

Gandhi in South Africa

PROMPTED by Gandhi's article in PEACE NEWS, I took the trouble to read up the story of his Satyagraha campaign in South Africa.

It was in September, 1906, that the oppressed Indian community embarked on passive resistance by a solemn oath not to obey a new act which required them to register fingerprints and personal history, like criminals. Not till the very eve of the Great War did they get their way.

During those eight years many hundreds of Indians were imprisoned, starved, deported. Sometimes the Government promised concessions—only to withdraw them; sometimes they added new burdens, like the £3 head tax on indentured labourers.

In the end the Transvaal authorities made the fatal mistake of going too far—a Supreme Court decision ruled all Hindu and Mohammedan marriages illegal. In the famous march of 4,000 strikers which followed, world opinion was solidly with the Indians.

The Viceroy of India publicly sympathized with them. In June, 1914, after eight years of non-violent re-

sistance, every one of their demands was met.

Satyagraha

A noteworthy point is that Gandhi always confined the Satyagraha campaign to the one original issue—repeal of the Registration Act.

He was of the opinion that indiscriminative passive resistance would degenerate into greed and petulance.

How wise this was is proved by the final achievement of many other benefits which had not been directly aimed at. Before the campaign, for instance, Indians were liable to imprisonment on the slightest pretext.

After a couple of years of jails crowded with deliberate prisoners, the authorities would go to any lengths to avoid making arrests. Aiming at the direct object of the campaign, the Satyagrahis achieved tolerant administration as a by-product.

Satyagraha—Soul-force.

No Games

A pathetic example of the effect of false propaganda on the gullible was the recent court-martial of a nineteen-year-old deserter at Aldershot.

He had joined the Army, he said, because he gathered from the recruiting posters that it was the place for sports and games. When he found out the reality, he "got fed up and decided to desert".

Query: who's to blame? In an emergency the boy would be shot. In civil life he would be bringing a suit for false pretences.

The Cockney shrewdness which caps Join the Navy and see the world with Join the Army and see the next is usually smart enough to neutralize this sort of appeal. But, unfortunately, not always.

What Indeed?

ON the other hand, I notice that the news reel commentators seem to be getting a bit rattled with the strain of finding suitable patriotic comment for the splurge of battleships, tanks, and troops with which they have to deal. After several hundred feet of marching men the other night, it was rather startling to hear that reassuring baritone conclude:

"This review was followed by a full test mobilization, which only goes to prove . . . well, something or other." Such frankness is refreshing.

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN BRIEF

AUSTRALIA

The conclusion of provisional trade agreements with Belgium and Czechoslovakia was announced in Canberra on **October 7**. The agreement with Belgium gives that country "most-favoured-nation" treatment outside any tariff reductions which Australia may allow other members of the British Empire.

AUSTRIA

The Heimwehr and all other armed civilian organizations were dissolved by Herr von Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, on **October 10**.

DANZIG

Herr Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, on **October 6** addressed a protest to the Secretary General of the League of Nations, against the League Council's decision to give Poland authority to deal with Danzig.

GERMANY

It was announced in Berlin on **October 8** that the Italian Foreign Minister would shortly pay a visit to the German Foreign Minister, and that he would also have the "opportunity of an exchange of views with Herr Hitler".

The postponement of the Colonial Congress, which was to have been held in Breslau this week-end, was announced on **October 10**.

A Note from Germany delivered to the British Foreign Office on **October 12** contained criticism of the draft Anglo-Russian Naval Treaty, on the grounds of deviation from the principles of the 1936 3-Power London Naval Treaty.

Speaking in Bavaria on **October 12**, Herr Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy, declared it was in the interest of the rest of the world to concede Germany colonies, "because otherwise we might be compelled to export at any price, and thereby do damage to other exporting countries". He also said Germany would manufacture necessary raw materials so far as that was possible.

A Berlin message dated **October 11** stated that a formal protest to the French Government regarding the speech made on that date by M. Thorez, secretary of the French Communist Party, was expected to be made by the German Government.

GREAT BRITAIN

In an order published on **October 9**, the Home Secretary authorized the employment on double shifts of women over 18 years of age, in filling 3-in. mortar bombs at the powder factory of Nobel's Explosives Co. Ltd. (I.C.I. Ltd.) at Denaby, Rotherham, subject to certain conditions.

At the Labour Party annual conference on **October 7** a resolution in favour of accepting the affiliation of the Communist Party, was defeated by 1,728,000 votes to 592,000.

Speaking at a national conference of the Communist Party on **October 11**, Mr. Harry Pollitt declared "they took renewed inspiration for the future of their work because the Edinburgh conference (of the Labour Party) revealed a growing opposition to the official policy of the Labour leaders." He announced that the membership of the Communist Party was 11,500.

HUNGARY

Dr. Koloman Daranyi, the Deputy Premier, was appointed Prime Minister on **October 10**, in the place of the late General Gömbös, and he immediately formed a cabinet.

ITALY

The Rome Correspondent of "The Times", in a message dated **October 9**, stated that in a book on "The preparation and first operations" of the Abyssinian war, Marshal de Bono admits that even in 1932 he was "studying attentively the possibility of military operations in East Africa".

It was announced after a cabinet meeting on **October 10** that military preparations on land, sea, and in the air, were to be developed and accelerated.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A draft joint resolution introduced at the Second Committee of the Assembly on **October 6** in the names of Great Britain and France, urgently recommended States to lay more solid foundations for the stability of economic relations.

The General Committee of the Assembly decided on **October 7** to set up a committee representative of all members of the League, to deal with the question of the application of the principles of the Covenant, and allied problems. This decision was endorsed by the Assembly on **October 8**.

China and Latvia were elected non-permanent members of the Council for the next three years, at the Assembly meeting on **October 8**.

Following discussion in the Sixth Committee of a Danish proposal that States should employ modern methods of spreading information concerning the League, the Committee agreed to submit to the Assembly a draft resolution suggesting discussion of the question by next year's Assembly.

The committee appointed to deal with the application of the Covenant, decided on **October 9** to set up a smaller committee (of 28 members) to consider the question.

The session of the Assembly was closed on **October 10**.

PALESTINE

The policy of the British Government in connexion with its Palestine mandate was criticised by the Norwegian representative at Geneva on **October 6**, and suggestions were made by representatives of other Powers. A resolution adopted by the Assembly on **October 8** expressed the confidence of the Assembly in the impartiality of the inquiry instituted by Great Britain.

At the Labour Party conference on **October 8**, a resolution moved by Miss Susan Lawrence declaring that Palestine should be under international control, and therefore upholding the principle of government under the British mandate, was defeated by a large majority.

Following an appeal by four Arab kings, the Higher Arab Committee decided on **October 8** to end the strike. The appeal by the kings stated that it was necessary to "rely on the good intentions of our friend Great Britain".

The strike actually came to an end on **October 12**.

POLAND

A resolution adopted at a conference of a Ukrainian nationalist organization showed severe criticism of Polish policy so far as agrarian reform is concerned, according to the Warsaw correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on **October 13**.

SPAIN

In an interview published in the "Echo de Paris" on **October 6** General Franco declared that the "Front Populaire" is the same in Madrid, Paris, and Moscow, and that a large quantity of war material was shipped by France to the Spanish Government forces at the commencement of the civil war.

The Russian representative on the International Non-Intervention Committee announced on **October 7** that unless violations of the agreement were not immediately discontinued, Russia would consider herself free from the obligations resulting from the agreement. The Soviet statement gave several instances in support of its allegations.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood interviewed Mr. Neville Chamberlain on the matter on **October 8**, and an official statement issued afterwards indicated that Mr. Chamberlain had assured them the British representatives on the Non-Intervention Committee were fully conscious of the dangers which

(continued in col. 3)

PROCESSIONS IN MANCHESTER

Women's March

Torchlight Parade Planned

From Our Own Correspondent

Nearly 400 Lancashire women rallied to the cause of peace when an impressive assembly of women, organized by the Women's International League, Manchester Anti-War Council, and the Gorton Women's Peace Group, marched from Stevenson Square, Manchester, to the Friends' Meeting House on Sunday, carrying banners calling for constructive work to replace armaments.

A meeting in the Meeting House followed, at which Mrs. Helen Byles Ford pointed out the need for this country to lead the way to peace.

The same Meeting House was the scene, on the previous day, of the first annual meeting of the Manchester and District Youth Peace Council, at which nearly all the 51 affiliated bodies were represented. The council decided to cooperate with other societies in a torchlight procession on Armistice Day evening, and in a peace week.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Referring to PEACE NEWS at a meeting at Kenton, Middlesex, the chairman said:—

"I see in this number reports of peace activities in seven different countries. Now you can't read that in the 'Daily Mail'—or the 'Daily Herald'!"

PEACEFUL CHANGE

Chief Aim of Successful League

Speaking at a meeting of the Nottingham Youth Group of the League of Nations Union on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Alec Wilson declared that if we were to have a League of Nations at all, the primary object to be aimed at was change.

He said it was not an anti-war argument he wanted to put forward, but a pro-peace one. Mr. Wilson considered the recent currency agreement between France, Great Britain, and the U.S.A. would probably turn out to be one of the great events in the history of the peace movement.

(continued from col. 2)

would be incurred if the situation were not cleared up without delay.

The policy of non-intervention was discussed by the Labour Party conference on **October 9**, when a statement was adopted urging that in the event of the agreement's being found ineffective or violated, "the French and British Governments should take steps forthwith to restore to the Spanish Government its right to purchase the arms necessary to . . . re-establish law and order".

At a meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee on **October 9**, the representatives of Italy, Germany, and Portugal repudiated the charges which had been made of violating the agreement. They promised to reply in writing to the charges.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Yugoslav Minister for War arrived in Paris on **October 6** and had conversations with General Gamelin, and the Air and War Ministers.

PACIFISM PUT INTO PRACTICE

Need for Dedication

To Creation of the Right Conditions

AN outline of the formation and work of the Cotswold Bruderhof at Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, by Eberhard Arnold, a leading member of that colony, which is a challenging example of how people can voluntarily live together in peace and amity and on a cooperative Christian basis, was a feature of a pacifist conference at Yeovil on Saturday.

About a hundred delegates and friends attended the conference, which formally authorized the setting up of the Wessex Pacifist Council to serve the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Wiltshire.

Canon Morris pointed out that war was inevitable only when people persisted in those conditions which made it inevitable, such as individualistic nationalism, selfish imperialism, and currency and trade restrictions. To a pacifist the assumption should be that if our civilization was to go on, then peace must be inevitable.

In consequence he should be dedicated to creating those conditions which made peace inevitable. Thereby pacifism took on a positive constructive shape.

When enough people denied to the Government the right to go to war, by saying what they would not do, and at the same time provided an alternative, then the Government would have to turn to a policy of really constructive peace-making.

Mr. R. S. de Ropp spoke on the aims and ideals of the Activist Order, and appealed for that discipline of thought and action which makes it possible to put into practice the beliefs and philosophies which pacifists preach.

More than a hundred members and sympathizers heard Canon Morris address a district meeting of the Peace Pledge Union in the Friends' Meeting House, Middlesborough, on Thursday of last week.

The Rev. R. Newsom, vicar of Coat-ham, Redcar, was in the chair and Canon Morris was supported by Mr. Theodore Shewell, of Redcar.

Canon Morris advised the formation of study groups of ten to twenty keen people to study and act upon a practical policy of positive non-resistance founded upon a Christ-like spirit of love and fellowship.

GETTING INTO THE CHURCHES

The creation of groups of active pacifists in as many of the churches of Hull as possible is one of the most promising developments of a decision to unite all the Christian pacifists in that city as a branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The decision was made at a meeting held last Friday, in the Friends' Meeting House, to consider plans for spreading Christian pacifists' views within the churches, and putting their reasons for opposition to war, and their constructive proposals for peace, before as many people as possible.

Plans for outdoor speaking were also considered, and it is hoped to have pacifists from as many different churches as possible at the next meeting, for the work of organization, on November 6.

Films

YOUTH CONGRESS ON THE SCREEN

And a War Resistance Film

TWO films of the World Youth Congress will soon be available from the British Youth Peace Assembly, and it is hoped to show both at the forthcoming Birmingham Assembly.

One is a short film made by members of the Canadian delegation and the other is a more elaborate one made by an American Student Film organization. They can be shown on a 16 mm. projector.

Details of cost are not yet available, and the American film cannot be supplied until the Youth Assembly can advance some proportion of the cost to cover the expenses of making a copy.

Applications for bookings for any date after the end of October should be made to the Assembly, c/o Youth House, 250 Camden Road, London, N.W.1.

A film which has war resistance as its theme (writes a PEACE NEWS Correspondent) was made by Mr. Rudolph Messel, Parliamentary Candidate for Birmingham, some time ago.

It is entitled "Blow, Bugles, Blow", and tells the story of a non-cooperative general strike carried out by the trade unions in answer to a declaration of war between France and England. The non-violent theme is treated rather naively—the particular action against war is apparently carried out with the loss of two men killed, and none injured.

It is, however, of great interest to pacifists, as it shows rather effectively

FILL IN THE FORM
ON PAGE 8

the possibilities of non-cooperative action, although it is less happy with non-violent action.

The film is on standard stock (35mm.) and has the disadvantage of not having been granted a certificate by the British Board of Film Censors. Before it may be shown in a licensed cinema or hall, therefore, permission must be secured from the local licensing authorities.

The film may be obtained, we understand, from Mrs. Postgate, 45 Hendon Lane, Finchley, London, N.3, for a nominal fee.

Join the

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Copy out on a post-card this pledge:—

I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another.

Sign your name and address and send it to:—

THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION
96 Regent Street, W.1,
(Telephone: REGent 2843-4)

who will be pleased to answer any questions.

Ghandi's Points for Pacifists:—

1. Non-violence is the law of the human race and is infinitely greater than and superior to brute force.

2. In the last resort it does not avail to those who do not possess a living faith in the God of Love.

(From an article in PEACE NEWS, October 3.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS
BRIEF REVIEWS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN IRELAND. Mrs. H. S. Skeffington. 2d.

TODAY, when we are all becoming victims of war psychosis, how refreshing it is to recall the sanity of such a pacifist as Francis Sheehy Skeffington, whose gentle spirit was tempered with that fine courage which led him ever to champion unpopular causes.

An Irish pacifist! A contradiction in terms, many will say. But Skeffington was a splendid example of an Irish fighter for truth and justice who, while giving moral support to Irishmen in their just demands for political and social freedom, yet remained, to the day of his cruel death, a non-militarist.

The re-publication now of this book by his widow, Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, the well known Irish journalist and lecturer, recalls the struggle which Skeffington, as a "fighting pacifist" made against the various social wrongs of his time.

Skeffington's brutal death in Portobello Barracks was one of the most conspicuous examples of that savagery against which he himself had offered, in his unselfish life, such a contrast. He, the most gentle of "fighters", whose work that Easter Tuesday of 1916, had been one of social usefulness, was taken unarmed, and cruelly put to death. He offered no resistance.

The book is a reprint of a lecture given in America and is obtainable from the authoress at 7 Belgrave Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

MAIRIN MITCHELL.

Broadcasting

B.B.C. KEEPS THE
"RED FLAG" UP!The Story of a
Protest

EVER since its inception the British Broadcasting Corporation has been the target for shafts of abuse from the national press, to say nothing of various societies and associations which have felt that some particular item was biased in its outlook.

A recent example of such an attempt to secure the deletion of an item was the protest by the British Empire Union, which sent a letter to Sir John Reith protesting against the inclusion in a proposed talk of descriptions of "international revolutionary songs".

The letter stated "we see from the press that in the proposed new series of the B.B.C. talks, 'Songs that made History', the 'Red Flag' and the Communist 'Internationale' are among the songs which will be described and broadcast.

"Apart altogether from the title of the series or the ostensible reason for it, we must strongly protest against international revolutionary songs being broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation."

The B.B.C.'s reply to this letter stated that "the songs to be treated in the series have been chosen . . . purely for their historical interest", and that "God Save the King" would be among the other songs included!

And so the B.B.C. for once, at any rate, in its harassed life, has done something that should please its more "advanced" listeners. The programme will be broadcast on the Regional wavelength at 12.45 p.m. on November 14.

ARIEL.

NEXT WEEK

LORD PONSONBY

reviews an important
new book by

BERTRAND RUSSELL

THE ZINOVIEV TRIAL. D. N. Pritt. Gollancz. 3d.

Mr. Pritt has already defended in the press the fairness of the recent Moscow trial, and in this pamphlet he gives an analysis of the proceedings and shows why he considers the accused men to have been guilty. Mr. Pritt, besides his eminence as a lawyer, is of course no stranger to Russia, and his knowledge in both fields makes this pamphlet valuable.

A PEACE PROGRAMME FOR THE CHURCH. Rev. John E. McIntyre. Church of Scotland Ministers' Peace Society. 1d.

In this leaflet suggestions are made for effective peace work which could be undertaken by the Church, including the formation of a peace committee.

SHOULD A CHRISTIAN FIGHT? Max Plowman. Peace Pledge Union. 1d.

In answering the question Should a Christian fight? the author asks other questions and shows that a definite refusal to fight is the only logical step for a Christian.

FROM WAR TO PEACE. Peace Pledge Union. 1d.

The sub-title of this pamphlet is "A story of some very stupid people who came to their senses"; it is, in fact the story of Europe from pre-war days to one day in the future when complete disarmament is recognized for the common-sense which it is. Europe is reduced, however, to the scale of England, with separate counties representing the various countries. The effect is to show war as utterly futile.

THREE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION.

In this leaflet the Peace Pledge Union advises its members what to do in the event of practice "black-outs", gas drill, and conscription. Red Cross work is also dealt with.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE CHALLENGE OF DEMOCRACY. Council of Action.

This leaflet contains a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Lloyd George to the Rev. J. Nicholson Balmer in reply to a letter from the latter (written at the request of the Yorkshire Council of Action) in which he elaborates some of the arguments in a recent interview in which he dealt with his impressions of Germany.

"MODEL" CONSTITUTION FOR A LOCAL PEACE COUNCIL. National Peace Council.

At a time when local peace councils are being formed in different parts of the country the suggestions contained in this leaflet are timely. The "model" constitution which it comprises has already been adopted almost in its entirety in some instances, just a few additions or amendments being necessary to suit local conditions.

The No More War Movement is preparing a study booklet on the colonial system, which will be published shortly. Further information will be given in PEACE NEWS when available.

FACTS, FIGURES, & QUOTATIONS

"PARALYSIS" FROM THE AIR

In a recent letter to "The Times", Lieut. Colonel John K. Dunlop queried the statement of Dr. A. L. Rawlings that "A single (air) raid could paralyze the whole country". Dr. Rawlings, while addressing the British Association, had referred to "a fleet of bombers with 50 tons of bombs in a single raid."

Quoting "The German Air Raids on Great Britain", by Captain Joseph Morris, and from General Ashmore's book on the air defence of London, he points out that the total weight of bombs dropped on this country during the Great War was 282 tons (206 tons from airships and 76 tons from aeroplanes) causing deaths totalling 1,313.

Eleven tons of bombs were dropped during a raid on May 19, 1918, resulting in 49 people being killed and 177 injured.

"Individual towns in France and Flanders", says Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop, "stood up to far more than 50 tons of shell fire without paralysis", although he admits a "difference of degree" between an aeroplane bomb and a shell.

THE BISHOPS SAY . . .

Great as is the debt of service that a man owes to his Fatherland, the claim of Christ remains supreme, and the State can only demand the whole-sale loyalty of its citizens, when its action is guided by the same moral principles as the private citizen is taught to apply in his relations with his neighbours. . . . Loyalty to our own country must be subordinate to the larger loyalty that we owe to the whole human race for whom Christ died.—From a report drawn up and endorsed by the Bishops and Archbishops of the Anglican Church assembled in the Lambeth Conference of 1930.

GROWING POPULATION

The population of Europe numbered about 140,000,000 two hundred years ago (according to "The Times"); up to three years ago it had more than trebled, having reached 519,000,000.

Ninety years ago (according to the same authority) there were about 1,100,000,000 people in the world; the population of the world today is nearing 2,100,000,000.

"REARMAMENT" COSTS

The State finances of this country showed a current deficit of £80,000,000 at the half-term of the financial year. The deficit is about £20,500,000 more than at the same time last year, and this increase is roughly equivalent to the extra amount spent on the armed Forces compared with last year.

THE LICE BRIGADE

"One trained man with the heart of a louse could shoot down a hundred heroes who were untrained".—Mr. Duff-Cooper in a speech at Bristol on October 5.

"This world can never be made right by force, never by fear, never by power".—Stephen Leacock.

"TALK-IT-OVER" LEAFLETS.

The Peace Group in Saffron Walden is planning to circularize the town, every week if possible, with small handbills giving each time a short and pithy message. No. 1 of these leaflets says:—
Long Ago Jesus said "Blessed are peacemakers. Love your enemies."

Today Mr. Duff Cooper said "The speeches of pacifists are more dangerous than poison gas". Mussolini said "Perpetual peace is neither possible nor useful".

Are you Up-to-date, too? Talk it over with a friend.

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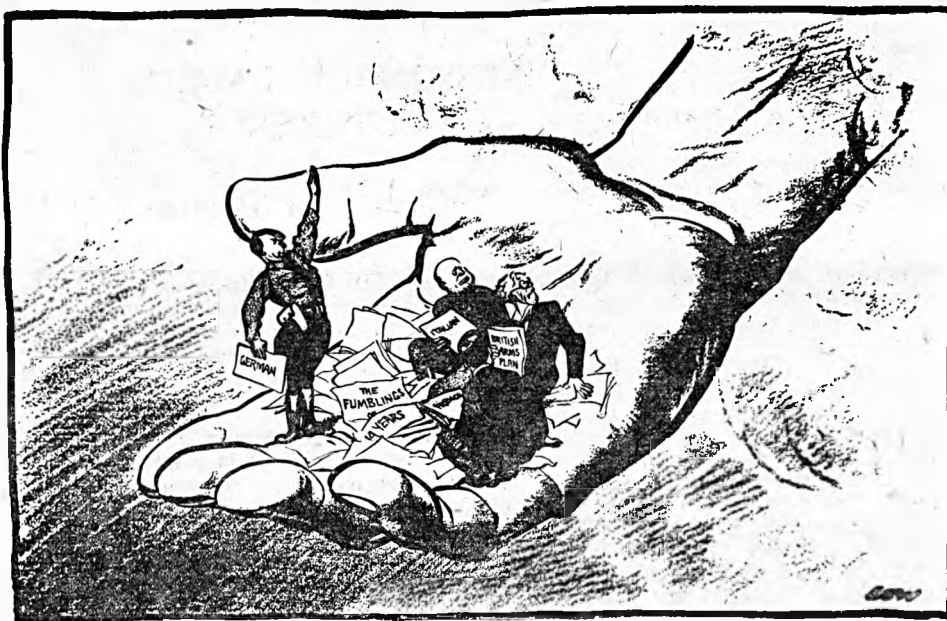
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drawn some three years ago, we reproduce this cartoon (by permission of the "Evening Standard") as being even more appropriate today.



LITTLE MEN, LITTLE MEN. MUST YOU BE TAUGHT ANOTHER LESSON?

Palestine

A NEED FOR BRITISH HONESTY

"Inconsistent Promises"

IN PEACE NEWS last week we drew attention to the various constructive proposals which had been put forward with a view to ending the present "terror" in Palestine. Owing to lack of space we were able to give but a brief reference to an analysis of the situation contained in a letter from Mr. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, of St. George's School, Jerusalem, published in "The Times".

Mr. Thornton-Duesbery declares that all three parties to the dispute (British,

Arab, and Jew) are "moving in an atmosphere unreal, romantic and sentimental, because no one of them has yet frankly admitted its share of responsibility for producing the present situation".

He alleges that during the Great War, Britain made two sets of promises which were "mutually inconsistent, at least as interpreted by those to whom they were made." Although neither the Arabs nor the Jews are blameless, the confession and restitution which it is necessary for all to make, must, he insists, be begun by the British.

"The spectacle," continues the letter, "of a nation confessing its sins would be something new in history. It would be costly and require courage."

"But so far from impairing British prestige it would restore belief in our honesty, and it would usher in that new era of 'dynamic and constructive' policy" which "The Times" has demanded.

AN EXHIBITION AVAILABLE

The Coventry Peace Exhibition—which has been mentioned previously in PEACE NEWS—has recently been "on tour" to London and Reading. It is now at Rotherham, and at the time of going to press there are no further bookings.

Enquiries in connexion with this exhibition should be addressed to the chairman of the Coventry Pacifist Fellowship, Mr. Eric C. Flinn, at 77 Styvechale Avenue, Coventry.

A PACIFIST'S "IF"

IX.

IF a patriot must refuse to betray his country, however frightful may be the torture he brings upon himself and his loved ones, must not a Christian show equal loyalty to his Lord, counting family and life itself as nothing, that he may be Christ's disciple?

MORE METHODIST PACIFISTS

The arrival of further "recruits" has now enabled the Methodist Peace Fellowship to announce a total membership of 2,106—or over a hundred more than the wartime membership of the Peace Fellowship of Wesleyan Methodists. The present total comprises 711 Ministers and 1,395 lay members.

At a recent conference a group was appointed to consider the problem of the Christian attitude to war. This group will meet at the Old Jordans Hostel, Buckinghamshire, early in December.

The secretaries of the Fellowship are the Rev. Leslie Keeble, 11 Holland Road, London, N.W.10; Dr. Donald O. Soper, and the Rev. Sam Rowley.

STUDY COURSE FOR THE WINTER

Baptists Active

Preparations for work during the winter are now occupying many of the groups in the Baptist Pacifist Fellowship, and two study courses for their assistance appear in the October issue of "Reconciliation".

The Rev. Leyton Richards's book "The Christian's Contribution to Peace" (Student Christian Movement Press, 1s.) is recommended for members of the groups. The names of ministers in various districts who would be

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willing to give assistance, is obtainable from the hon. treasurer and secretary of the Fellowship, the Rev. W. H. Haden, of 132 Scalpeliffe Road, Burton-on-Trent.

The literature secretary is the Rev. D. Glan Morgan, "Sunnycote", Stanley Drive, Humberstone, Leicester.

WHAT IS PURPOSE OF INDUSTRY?

"Personal Gain" is
Dangerous

Business Man's Plea

MOST of the difficulties which confront the world today arise from the fact that the basic purpose of industry has been forgotten.

"Instead of service to the community we are making personal gain the purpose of industry and, believe me, when you have 40,000,000 people on a little island all making personal gain their object, you have your stage set for a first rate fight!"

"This is no basis on which to build a successful industry or a happy and prosperous people."

These are not the words of an "irresponsible agitator", but of Mr. B. Seeborn Rowntree, in an address at a recent conference of the Confederation of Management Associations at Oxford.

"Employers should pay every worker a reasonable living wage," he said. "Regardless of what other firms in the same industry are paying, the minimum should be paid, if possible, and capital

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should take no surplus profits till this is done.

"High wages are essential to continued prosperity."

JUSTICE MUST HAVE LOVE

Do we really understand the central meaning of the terms, justice and love?

All that we can assert with any certainty about them is that they appear to be at once inseparable and distinct, and that we can neither confuse them with one another nor dissociate them from one another.

The idea of a justice without love chills and petrifies the heart; while the notion of a love without justice repels and scandalizes the conscience.

We can neither set them in opposition to one another nor completely identify them. They are true to themselves only when each exists with and through the other.

(From "Etudes Morales et Religieuses", by Gaston Frommel.)

Letters to the Editor

WHAT IS PACIFISM?

An Answer to the Question

Dear Sir,—It is the experience of all pacifists that they are frequently called upon to answer on the spur of the moment, the question, "What is Pacifism?"

In such circumstances a long, fully argued presentation is not possible. The following is my own method of answering and I offer it as a contribution to the formulation of a better answer.

"Pacifism is an attitude and a policy based upon two golden rules."

"The first was expressed many centuries ago: **Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.** Or, more briefly; 'Love your neighbour as yourself.'"

"The second is more specifically modern and the credit for stating it belongs mainly to Gerald Heard: **The means dictate the end.**"

"The first golden rule is the emotional and spiritual basis of pacifism, the second is the intellectual and 'practical'. The pacifist is one who 'feels', or is impelled by, the first, and directs his actions by the second."

I do not suggest that this is a perfect answer; but I have found that it creates interest and paves the way to a fuller explanation. Also it is sufficiently "pictorial" to have a definite and repeatable impression.

CHAS. F. TITFORD.

20 Forest Drive East,
London, E.11.

THE KING SETS AN EXAMPLE

Throw Away the Guns!

Dear Sir,—His Majesty the King at Balmoral!

"After one shot the King threw aside his rifle, refusing to kill deer that came within shooting range."

This is from the "Sunday Express" and the report goes on to say, "he 'shot' them instead with a cine-camera."

One would like to think that every government in the world would go and do likewise—throw away the guns, the bombs, the instruments of death, and killing, and simply refuse to kill or cause to be killed another human being.

How quickly and effectively peace would be secured and enjoyed.

This is the aim of the Peace Pledge Union, and every pacifist who has the well being of his fellow men at heart.

ETHEL R. FROST.

28 Cambridge Road,
Bromley, Kent.

CAN YOU TELL HIM?

Dear Sir,—The following quotation is taken from St. Luke, Chap. 22, v. 36:

... "And he who has no sword must sell his coat and buy one".

I should be glad if you or your readers could explain this passage. I should be interested to know:—

Is Bath as pacific as other towns of same size?

Is the West of England backward compared with the rest of the country?

Where does Manchester come in? Is she not unusually progressive?

R. S. ISAAC.

7 Sydney Place,
Bathwick, Bath.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

October

17. 3 p.m. Folk House, College Green, **Bristol**; educational conference; Harold F. Bing on "Education and constructive peace"; in connexion with No More War Movement conference.
7.45 p.m. Trinity Church Hall, London Road, **Southend**; Canon Stuart Morris at inaugural meeting of Peace Pledge team.
8 p.m. Folk House, College Green, **Bristol**; industrial conference; speakers, Councillors Fred Berri-man and Richard Bland; No More War Movement.
18. 4.30 p.m. Ethical Hall, Queen's Road, **Bayswater**; Mr. E. G. Smith on "Active Pacifism"; L.N.U., Paddington branch.
7 p.m. Olympia Cinema, Carey's Lane, **Bristol**; public meeting to be addressed by Lord Ponsonby, Laurence Housman, and others; arranged by No More War Movement.
19. 8 p.m. Robert Whyte Memorial Hall, **Bromley**, Kent; Canon Stuart Morris and Rev. H. K. Percival Smith at meeting of Bromley P.P.U.
8 p.m. Petition Club, 23 Grosvenor Place, **London, S.W.1**; meeting to be addressed by Col. J. V. Delahaye on "People's Front"; Younger Generations.
8 p.m. 250 Camden Road, **London, N.W.1**; Mr. B. Ungerson of British Youth Peace Assembly; Youth House.
20. 1.20-2 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, **London, N.W.1**; public lunch hour address by Rev. Henry Carter on "The Work of the Churches Commission of the Brussels Congress"; Friends Service Council.
7.30 p.m. Brownie Cafe, Pride Hill, **Shrewsbury**; meeting of Shrewsbury team of P.P.U.
21. 7.30 p.m. Town Hall, **Hendon**; joint meeting of peace councils of North-West London.
8 p.m. **Thornton Heath** Library Hall; Mr. A. Adam on "The creed of non-violence"; Peace Pledge Union.
22. 7.30 p.m. Percy Street School-rooms, **Preston**; meeting of P.P.U. team.
7.30 p.m. Boulevard Congrega-tional Church Hall, **Weston-super-Mare**; meeting to be addressed by Frank Hancock on "We Renounce War"; F.o.R., Weston Youth Group.
- 22-24. Town Hall, **Ealing**; exhibition illustrating work of the League of Nations; to be opened by Lord Cecil on Oct. 22 at 3 p.m.; admis-sion 6d.; Ealing branch, L.N.U.

October

23. 7.30 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, **London, N.W.1**; conference of members of Society of Friends to be addressed by Aldous Huxley and Gerald Heard on Friends' work for Peace Pledge Union; Q.M. Peace Committee.
7.30 p.m. from 61 London Road, **Southend**; poster parade organized by Southend Peace Council.
8 p.m. 120 Heath Street, **Hampstead**; special meeting of P.P.U. team (women and men) to distribute winter work.
8 p.m. Watling Centre, **Burnt Oak**; public meeting to be addressed by Reginald Stamp on "The pacifist challenge to the rearmament programme"; No More War Movement, Edgware and District branch.
24. 7 p.m. Fraternity Hall, **Huddersfield**; meeting to be addressed by

Letters to the Editor

LESSON OF LABOUR CONFERENCE

A Chance for Pacifists

Dear Sir,—The Labour Party at the Edinburgh Conference pledged its support to the Government's rearmament plans. At the General Election of 1935 the Labour Party in its manifesto stated that

whilst paying lip service to the League the Government is planning a vast and expensive rearmament programme, which will only stimulate similar programmes elsewhere. This Government is a danger to the peace of the world and to the security of this country.

How soon political parties forget their election pledges!

The Edinburgh Conference is a commentary on the fact that once you

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In Holland 19 serving terms of 10 months' imprisonment; Belgium 1; France 2; Germany 2 (and others who cannot be mentioned); Switzerland 4; Poland 5 recently released under the amnesty, 2 not released, 2 more imprisonments impending; Latvia 1; Bulgaria 1 serving sentence of twelve years, recently freed after 3 years; Rumania 80; Yugoslavia 45 serving sentences of 7-11 years.

Write:—WAR RESISTER, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

Richard Bland; No More War Movement.

7.30 p.m. Folk House, College Green, **Bristol**; Laurence Housman on "The relation of peace and active good will", and lantern lecture by Jean Inebnit; following Annual General Meeting of South-Western Group, International Voluntary Service for Peace.

25. following 6.30 p.m. service; Parish Church, Church Street, **Ewell**; Brig.-General Crozier on "Christianity and War".

8.15 p.m. Friends Hall, Greenleaf Road, **Walthamstow**; Capt. Mumford addressing P.P.U. and Friends Hall Peace Group.

admit the use of violence as a way of settling disputes, you must go on to demand that your weapons are stronger and more deadly than those possessed by your opponent. In the end the result is a gigantic armaments race and world catastrophe.

How imperative it is, now the Government has no opposition to face from any political party, that the members of the Peace Pledge Union should make still greater efforts and place before the public the only real constructive peace policy—constructive pacifism.

GORDON E. TURNER.

6 Palace Court Gardens,
Muswell Hill, London, N.10.

THE LAST STRAW

Dear Sir,—The lot of the pacifist is a hard one. A number of us in Barnet recently paraded outside a local cinema one Saturday evening carrying posters announcing "Pacifist Meeting" the following week.

Later my mother-in-law was talking to a woman friend who commiserated with her: "What a pity your daughter has gone and taken up with those awful people. Didn't I see her carrying a poster outside the Odeon?" "What awful people? Do you mean pacifists?"

"Oh! pacifists, are they? I thought it said fascist meeting!"

G. W. WHITEMAN.

5 Lovelace Road,
East Barnet, Herts.

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LITERATURE

PEACE PLEDGE UNION: One poster is now ready and can be obtained from 96 Regent Street, London, W.1, price 2d.

Buy your copy of **The Power of Non-Violence**, by Richard Gregg, price 5s., also from 96 Regent Street.

MEETINGS

THE CONSTRUCTIVE CHRISTIAN ANSWER TO THE THREAT OF WAR: Thursday evenings at the Church of Saint George, Bloomsbury: 6.30—7.15 p.m. a short service and an address: conducted by the Rev. Gilbert Shaw; October 22, address by the Rev. Canon Sheppard.

MODERN CULTURE INSTITUTE. Dr. Har Dayal, M.A., Ph.D., will give the following lectures at Caxton Hall at 8 p.m. Admission free.

October 23: "After Churchianity, WHAT?" November 20: "The World State, WHY?" December 11: "Develop your personality, HOW?" Read Dr. Dayal's book, "Hints for Self-Culture" (Watts, 5s.)

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